

The Lacombe Guardian

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\$1.00 PER YEAR

Free Schools of Agriculture to Open in the Fall

Opening to students this fall, the three schools of agriculture which have been erected on the provincial demonstration farms at Olds, Claresholm and Vermilion, represent a new departure in agricultural education in Canada. The schools follow closely on the lines of agricultural schools in Denmark and Germany—the domestic science side of the schools' work approximating very nearly to the German schools for the special training of girls for farm life. In the opinion of President Tory, of the University of Alberta, who has just returned from an investigation trip to Europe, "these schools are setting the pace for the effective distribution of agricultural education in this country."

While the erection of the schools has been accomplished out of a special grant made by the Alberta legislature at the last session the cost of their operation will be defrayed out of the Dominion Government's grant in aid of agriculture. The portion of the grant set aside for this purpose is sufficient to meet all the current charges, including charges, and no fees will be charged to students. It is the wish of the board of agricultural education, under whose direction the schools will be conducted, that the education given therein shall be accessible to every boy in the province and for this reason also there will be no entrance examination tests. At the end of the course, however, students who wish to secure the diploma of the department of agriculture must pass the examinations which will be prescribed.

The location of the schools has been chosen to serve, as far as is possible, the needs of each part of the province, the Claresholm school in the south, Olds in the centre, and Vermilion in the north. Agricultural conditions vary greatly within the province. Thus the school at Claresholm will pay special attention to irrigation, which is being largely followed by the farmers in the southern portion of the province. While the conservation of moisture is a problem in Central and Northern Alberta where the soil is a heavy black loam, in the south the country is of the character of rolling prairie, almost devoid of timber, while in the north most of the land is timber or brush covered.

The schools have been designed to suit the class of instruction to be given therein. Blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops are situated in the basement, while the upper floors are divided into class rooms, domestic science kitchen, chemical laboratory, etc.; the top floor being a large room to be used for lecture purposes for the students and also for the farmers from the surrounding country who will gather to hear experts discuss up-to-date farming methods. Attached to each school will be a stock judging pavilion, in which competitions in judging live stock will be held and to which neighboring farmers will be invited.

Each school is to be a centre of agricultural information and assistance. An auto and driving team will be kept at each school

and the principal and staff will attend farmers' meetings and agricultural fairs in the neighborhood and will also, if necessary, visit farms when asked to do so in order to advise first hand on problems confronting the farmer. The school term will extend from the end of October till the end of March, so that all boys attending the school may get in a full season's work on the farm. During the close season the staff will be employed in general agricultural improvement work, such as experimenting on the eradication of weeds and probably in the organization of farmers' institutes, and judging at fairs, etc.

A calendar is being issued by the board of agricultural education outlining the studies to be followed in the first year; the second year's course will appear in the calendar for 1914-1915. The courses are being arranged to correspond as far as practicable with the work of the agricultural colleges, so that a boy wishing to take a degree may get his preliminary training at these schools and pass from them to the agricultural college or university. The field husbandry course will include a discussion of the various kinds of soil, their properties, tillage, fertilization, irrigation. Judging of grains and identification of weeds and weed seeds will be taught both in the school and in the field, as the students will be constantly in touch with the work on the demonstration farms, comprising each a half section of land, on which they are situated. Some land will be set aside for experimental purposes and individual plots. The relation of live stock to farming will be practically taught, together with the history, classification, characteristics and adaptability of the various breeds, and the preparation of feeds and methods of feeding.

Instruction will be given in veterinary science, covering gross anatomy, the common ailments of farm animals and sanitation of the stable. An important place will be given to the mechanical side of the farm boy's education. He will be taught blacksmithing and carpentry, the planning and construction of buildings, the use of cement, general farm repair work, the operation and construction of the gasoline engine and steam engine, and the taking down and setting up of various kinds of farm machinery.

Dairy instruction will include milk production, the proper care of milk and butter and cheese making on the farm, with the utilization of by-products of the dairy. Other subjects will be horticulture and farm management, the latter course showing how a western farm should be run following mixed farming methods. English and arithmetic will also be taught. The domestic science course, in addition to the value and preparation of foods, hygiene, sanitation, sewing, laundry work and the care of the sick, will include gardening, poultry and home dairying.

Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, is chairman of the board of agricultural education; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, head of the C.P.R. agricultural branch, and late Dominion live stock commissioner, is vice-chairman; the other members of the board being E. L. Richardson, Calgary; James Murray, Sutherland; J. C. Drewry, Cowley; Bryce Wright, De Winton; J. H. McArthur, Milverton; D. W. Warner, Clover Bay; Frederick West, Sr., Vermilion.

With the date for the opening of the session settled, everything is hurry and bustle at the parliament buildings. The different cabinet ministers with their staffs are busily engaged in getting the work of their respective departments into shape so that there need be no delay in carrying out the business of the province once the legislature has convened.

Even the carpenters, stone masons and decorators have caught the spirit of the times and are rushing their work as rapidly as possible in order that the buildings may be complete by the opening day of the session.

Gull Lake Items

There are signs of the season's closing, with many families moving back to the cities this week to get their children started in school when it opens next week.

Saturday last was a busy day for many, as dozens arrived with shot-guns and bird licenses made an early start for the hunting grounds, some with motor boats and others with autos. A few left for the north end of the lake the evening before so as to be on the job early.

The minstrel show and dance presented at the Fernie Hall on Wednesday night last, was quite well attended by the cottagers among those attending the show were three little girls from Thistle Inn.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, moved his family back home on Tuesday last.

Mr. Biggs and family moved back to Wetaskiwin on Wednesday last.

Miss Evelyn and Miss Kathleen Murphy have returned to Edmonton after spending a fortnight at the lake.

The executive of the Lord's Day Alliance visited the several stores at the summer resort on Saturday asking them to keep their places closed on Sundays.

Sunday, being a fine day, brought many from the country to the lake.

Legislature Meets September 16

Elmonton, Aug. 28.—At a meeting of the cabinet council held last evening, Tuesday, September 16, was designated as the opening date for the next session of the Alberta legislature. At this session the regular business which usually comes before the assembly will be taken up, but the most important matter to Albertans to be settled will be the Alberta & Great Waterways problem which has now been hanging fire for over two years.

As to just what disposition will

be made of this question no decision has as yet been reached, and

will not be discussed until the legis-

lature of the province have assem-

bled.

It has been rumored that the Canadian Northern railway stands ready to take over the Great Waterways charter, but this statement has been officially denied by Premier Sifton.

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Local Jottings

Miss Duncan, who has been visiting in Edmonton, has returned.

The best ice cream, soft drinks and fruits in season at the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

The Lacombe Drug Co. has changed hands. The new firm are making sweeping reductions in order to close out a number of lines to make room for new goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, of Bell Plaine, Iowa, who have been visiting for some time with friends around Lacombe, are spending the week with Mrs. Giberson at Spruceville.

Several banks are considering coming into Lacombe in the near future. Probably one of these will secure the Vickerson premises on Railway street when vacated by the Royal Bank.

S. J. Boyd, formerly connected with the Merchants Bank here, but now manager of the Merchants Bank at Acme, visited relatives here during his summer holidays. He left Sunday evening for Acme.

J. Cheeseman, for a year past with the firm of Cole & Slater, has bought the Bentley meat market from John Damron. There is a good field for the business at Bentley and Mr. Cheeseman is fully capable of filling the requirements.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rose, of Toronto, arrived last Sunday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Storey, old time Ontario friends.

During the week Mr. Rose has been shown around the district and from what he has seen has no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that this is the best in Canada.

Mr. A. E. Scrase, of Edmonton, manager of the National Trust Company, Mr. John Hall, head inspector of the same company, and Mr. F. Vickerson, the company's local agent here, are taking an auto trip to Gull Lake, Bentley, and through the Blindmen Valley to Rimbey. The National Trust Company is one of the largest farm loan companies in Canada. The

Hon. Mr. White, present finance minister of the Dominion, was for many the company's general manager, and is still one of its largest shareholders.

There was a pleasing little ceremony at the conclusion of the service at St. Cyprian's church on last Sunday evening, when Miss Tett, who has been acting as organist for the past year, was presented by the members of the church with a handsome silver trophy set as a mark of their appreciation of her services. The Rev. A. J. Patstone, with a few happily chosen words, asked her to accept the gift, and assured her that she took with her the best wishes of all connected with the church and thanked her for what she has done during the time she has been in Lacombe. Miss Tett, in replying, thanked her friends for the quite unexpected gift, and expressed her regret at leaving. Two verses of the hymn for departing friends were then heartily sung, and the

members of the congregation wished Miss Tett good-bye and every happiness.

The Guardian has from the first had the fullest confidence that the electric road from Lacombe to Rimbey will be built. When delays have caused some to doubt, our faith in the project has not been shaken. The demand for it is urgent, it means so much to the country to the west and to the town as well, that it simply must be built. As a matter of fact, it would have been well under way before this time but for the worldwide financial stringency which has made the obtaining of capital an absurd impossibility. People here have seemed unable to realize just how tight money has been.

Work Will Start at Once on Electric Road

Mr. Jas. C. Gibson, head of the firm of Gibson, Taylor & Strathy, Toronto, Winnipeg, and London England, the promoters of the electric railway from Lacombe to Rimbey, arrived here last night and a large meeting of those most directly interested was held in F. Vickerson's office immediately after his arrival.

Mr. Gibson states positively that work will be commenced on the line at once.

A. E. Farcombe, C. E., will arrive here tomorrow and immediately proceed with the final survey.

Fatal Accident on the C.P.R.

Red Deer News: W. E. Lord received a telegram Thursday afternoon of a most horrible accident on the Revelstoke, B. C. division of the C.P.R., whereby Adam Halliday, his brother-in-law, who was engineer of the train, was instantly killed, and fireman Andrew Matthews was so badly injured he died shortly afterwards. A brakeman was also severely injured.

The accident occurred Thursday afternoon at a point three-quarters of a mile west of Mohay station, when the boiler of an oil burning locomotive, number 3351, exploded.

At the time of the accident the locomotive which had just been overhauled in the Ogden shops at Calgary was engaged in pulling the heavy freight train up the grade.

The boiler and cab were blown entirely clear of the right of way, breaking all the telegraph wires. The frame and driving wheels of the engine were left on the rails. The injured were rushed to Golden hospital within a short time after the accident.

Engineer Halliday had been working in the Field yard and on the work train all summer, and this was his first trip on the main line this season. He leaves a wife and two small children at Field.

Mr. Lord left at once for the scene of the accident, and returned to Wetaskiwin with the body Friday night, where the mother of deceased resides. The funeral took place on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Lord going up to Wetaskiwin in their car to pay their last respects to the departed. The sorrowing widow has the deep sympathy of a large circle of warm friends.

Tried to Kill Chief Police Athabasca, Aug. 23.—While walking along the Canadian Northern tracks last night about 11:30 o'clock, Chief of Police Davies was fired upon by an unknown man. One bullet penetrated the chief's cap while another shot went wild. If the first had been an inch lower it would have entered the skull just above the eyes. John McKenzie, who earlier in the day had been released on a charge of complicity in a robbery, is under arrest on suspicion.

Mormons Bring in More Women

More British women recruits to the Salt Lake City Mormon settlement passed through Montreal today, says a Montreal paper of last Saturday, when the Tunisian docked at the Allan Liverpool shed. They entrained shortly after. There were some twenty women in the party, which was conducted by five men. The women ranged in age from about 16 to 30 years. Some carried infants in their arms.

Elder Lauriston was in charge, but was too busy attempting to undo a knot holding a piece of rope about his trunk with his teeth to speak, and referred the reporter to a second elder, who was earnestly trying to avoid inspection of his baggage by a U. S. customs officer.

"Polygamy?" he queried, in response to a question. "Ah, yes, I know what you mean. No, there is none of that in the Mormon church now—not since 1891, when the church issued a decree against it. Any person who does it now is excommunicated."

"What do we take all these women over for? Ah! they are seeking true faith; we welcome them to our church."

Resplendent in a grey suit and heavy beard and moustache, an important looking somebody descended on the conversation and handed out its coup-de-grace in the form of a brusque command to the elder to be silent.

Elder Lauriston, grapping with the rope about his trunk, had by this time worked several of his front teeth loose and rendered the stubborn knot considerably tighter. As the reporter passed him he said a word that sounded very much as if its initial letter was "d" and, the final letter "m," but such things are also forbidden by the Mormon creed.

Family Has Hard Luck

Vancouver, Aug. 24.—Two children of Fred King, residing at Salmon river, were handling a gun yesterday when the weapon exploded, killing one of them. King himself is unable to move as the result of an accident; his buggy smashed to atoms a few days ago, portion of his dwelling was destroyed by fire and his daughter is in a hospital suffering from a broken leg.

THE LACOME GUARDIAN

WHAT A CAT COULD HAVE.

THAT is it right, that only Little Eva has rights?

"**W**HAT is it right, that only Little Eva has rights?" inquired teacher.

One pupil answered immediately,

"Far!"

"Haw, haw!" guffawed another pupil.

"What other animal may have fun?"

"I know teacher," exclaimed No. 2.

"What?"

"How, how?" This from No. 2 again.

"Father has whisks!"

"My paws!"

"My whiskers!" retorted No. 2.

"How, how! Your father's no good!

Now my father?"

A little girl suddenly held up her hand.

"Well, Eva?" smiled the teacher expectantly.

"Kittens?" replied Eva.

And the little girl went to the top of the class—Fum.

Explained.

Down to the back valley section of Louisiana there is a planter, a veteran of the civil war, who is noted for his profane vocabulary.

Not long since he married, and ever since sailing along river boats, he always carried with him a pistol which was called out every morning by a negro tenant, who wanted to see him on business. As soon as the captain saw the darky he began to curse him.

His young wife, hearing the obstinate sailor, called him out and said, "What is that you say?"

Before the captain could answer the darky said apologetically, "No, no; am I da's Captain Johnson?" Judge.

In a New Farm.

"My husband sold an American wife to a friend," "he passed the lime."

"What do you do?"

"He was ill last night and made us a mosquito platter for him and after a week it had to be turned over and over and said to me, 'Your master plasters do not hurt lie those that my mother use to make,'" —Patthender.

Unfair.

"I'm not going to pay school again, mother!" retorted a small boy, returning from his first experience of this nature.

"Why, didn't you like it?"

"Oh, I liked part of it well enough, mother, but I don't think they played fair with me. The teacher took my pencil and put it in a bag, but she didn't give me my peanut for it, nor nothing!" —Exchange.

Might Come in Handy.

"See that man over there? He is a horridistic idiot, a windjammer nonentity, a scoundrel and an encumberer of the earth."

"Would you mind writing all that down for me?"

"Why in the world?"

"He's my husband, and I should like to use it on him some time." —Stray Stories.

Driven to It.

"Seems to us the children do nothing at school now but cut out paper dolls."

"Well, the map of the world is changing daily, so until things are settled they can't study history or geography. These simplified spotters have put spelling up in the air. So what are the children to do?" —Washington Herald.

Felt It.

The Enthusiast—"This is the spring song. Can't you feel it?"

The Philistine—"You bet. You can almost see the boys knocking flies and bouting grounders on some little southem lay town diamond, can't you?"

—Fuck.

The Right Soap For Baby's Skin Is Cuticura Soap

N the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not

only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties render it of great value in promoting skin and hair health generally. For the treatment of eczemas, rashes and other itching, burning infantile eruptions, warm baths with Cuticura Soap, followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment are usually effective when other methods fail. Cuticura Soap wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of ordinary soap and making it use most economical.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 22-page booklet on the care and treatment of skin and hair, will be sent free. Address Foote & Durgin & Co., Dept. 162, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. 901

Mr. Davis Hardy,
At an instant notice of news "for all classes" the sun was blinding down on a field of hot, excited horses and men, all waiting for a tall, rainbow-hued horse to get into line.

The audience of the steeple was nearly exhausted, "There's not a tall horse!" he shouted. "Bring him up!"

The rider of the refractory beast, a roughish, Irishman, yelled back: "I can't. This here's been a cab driver, and he won't start till he hears the door shut, an' I ain't got no doors!" —Ladies Home Journal.

An Example.

The teacher was bending the grammar class.

"An abstract noun is the name of something you can think of, but not touch. Now, Paul, can you give me an example?"

Philip looked thoughtful for a moment, then his face brightened.

"Yes, ma'am," he said, —redhot poker." —New York Tribune.

Feathered Aid.

Illustration by H. C. Weller.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

DISTORTING FACTS

For some time past the Tory press has been filled with vague statements, evidently inspired from government sources, that the Borden government is about to initiate steps which will bring the great trans-Atlantic transportation companies to their knees, and make them concede not only control of ocean freight rates to some international power yet to be created, but also produce a decided reduction in ocean rates between Canada and England. These articles have been characterized by a flippancy only equalled by their ignorance of the subject dealt with. Possibly their ignorance is excusable since the object of the persons who inspired these articles was evidently more to gain political capital than to secure lower ocean freight rates.

It has been repeatedly stated that action by the Canadian government to secure effective control of ocean freight rates is likely to be a development of the near future. Then the dispatches jumped to the conclusion that the whole thing was an accomplished fact, and that within a very short time some authority similar to the Canadian Railway Commission (which was created and perfected by the Laurier government) would control ocean freight rates.

Further, these inspired dispatches have attempted to show that this advantage might have been secured for Canadian shippers long ago, but for the inaction of the Laurier government, although it was alleged to have been repeatedly begged by the British government, to save the ocean situation. Just why the British government should find it so necessary to implore the Canadian government to help it in a matter so peculiarly the business of Great Britain, has not been explained.

These statements are as far from the facts as the dreams of what may occur in the future differ from anything the Borden government has done so far.

The late John Mabee, as chairman of the Railway Commission, after long conferences with Hon. G. P. Graham, then Minister of Railways and Canals, prepared a memorandum urging joint control of ocean freight rates. This was made a basis of correspondence between the Canadian and British governments. A tentative proposal for joint control was made by the Laurier government, but the reply from the home authorities was far from encouraging. It was recognized that if any move along these lines were to be undertaken with the slightest chance of success, both Newfoundland and the Units States must be included in the arrangement.

The position was plain. Canada was not the headquarters of the shipping business, neither were the United States or Newfoundland. The business was practically owned and controlled in Great Britain. While any interference with the shipping profits might prove very pleasant to people in Canada, it would not please the enormous shipping interests in Great Britain. Naturally the British government was not as anxious to interfere with the business of British shipping for the benefit of other countries as the people of the other countries might be. The Laurier government was given to understand that such an arrangement as was proposed would interfere with British shipping interests.

After that the matter naturally dropped, until the present government, in its anxiety to hide

its poverty of performance by persistence in criticism, is endeavoring to distort facts and cloud the possibilities of a matter which is of infinitely more far-reaching importance than they appear to suspect. After the unfortunate experience of Hon. Mr. Cochrane with the I.C.R. employees and shippers, it might be the part of wisdom if Mr. Borden were to confine his minister's activities to the settling of affairs in the Dominion, before they undertake to show Great Britain and other countries how to deal with international shipping corporations.

THE POWER OF THE ENTENTE

Sir Gilbert Parker's declaration that the entente cordiale between Great Britain and France has saved the world this year from a great European war, will revive interest in the events which have led France and England to become fast friends and of such tremendous power in the promotion of peace. According to Mr. Sydney Brooks, the Anglo-French agreement of 1904 was born of the union of three streams of tendencies. One stream represented the reaction in Great Britain against the philo-Germanism of the late Lord Salisbury's foreign policy; another represented the desire of France to simplify and co-ordinate her external interests; the third represented a sudden accession of weariness and disgust among the French and British peoples with the furious scoldings and recriminations of Fashoda, the Dreyfus case, and the Boer War.

Although at the psychological moment, it was King Edward who cemented the friendship which resulted from these tendencies, it must not be forgotten that the first movement towards the entente cordiale came from French statesmen, of whom M. Delcasse, then the French Foreign Minister, was the spokesman. In biding his efforts towards the removal of Great Britain from the list of France's possible enemies, two circumstances aided him. One was that both the French and the British peoples were somewhat ashamed of their ceaseless squabbles, and had come to the end of their resources of abuse. After the peace of Vereeniging there was a period of political journalistic calm, a return to an atmosphere of tranquillising sanity. On both sides of the channel men began to look into the foundations of their disputes over Egypt and Siam and Newfoundland and Madagascar, and to see whether after all there was so much in them as they had been pretending; and when the peoples of two countries reach this stage of quiet and friendly reflection, it does not take the statesmen very long to discover that political differences are rarely insuperable when tackled in the right spirit.

The other circumstance was the accession of King Edward to the throne. He was a sovereign whom all Frenchmen knew and liked, and who speedily made it his business to further the gathering impulse towards confidence and good will. There would have been an entente between the two countries even without King Edward. But with him and with the invaluable aid of his initiative and personality it was brought not only to a speedier, but to a fuller and firmer fruition.

It was in such conditions that the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904, clearing up a number of Colonial questions and giving Great Britain, so far as France was concerned, a free hand in Canada. The net debt of the Dominion at the end of July was \$298,069,675, Egypt, and France, so far as compared with \$291,540,573 at Great Britain was concerned, a the end of June. Expenditure on free hand in Morocco, came to be ordinary accounts for the four

months. Intended merely to clear away causes for friction between the two nations, it rapidly developed into something of much larger significance—an instrument of tremendous power in the realm of world politics, and one of the mainstays of the European equilibrium. The entente has contributed powerfully to the formation of an Anglo-Russian understanding, and if at times suspicion of it by the German nation has on one or two occasions brought the great Powers to within measurable distance of war, it has—if Sir Gilbert Parker is to be believed—on this occasion performed the estimable service of preventing one. Germany is now beginning to appreciate the entirely unaggressive character of the compact. Now that it is beginning to be understood that any member of the entente using it for the purpose of embroiling a fellow-member with Germany would quickly provoke its disruption, the political atmosphere is clearing. It may be that the entente cordiale will yet perform even more notable victories for the cause of peace.

NEW YORK'S LATEST MORAL WAVE

Someone has said that when a moral wave hits New York the sympathy should be with the wave in the uneven contest. A new wave recently hit the modern Babylon.

In the home of Becker and Gyp the Blood, where about half the most prominent police officers are in the penitentiary for various crimes against the law, they were worn to enforce, where the Triangle Shirt Waist horror and the St. Louis holocaust are still unanswered, where saloons and dens of vice run wide open day, night and Sunday without even a notice, where a murder a week is a low average of homicide, where crime laughs from every street corner, where to be virtuous is to be lonely and to be honest is to be called a crank, a moral spasm has finally struck this village of the Great White Way. This time it is Sunday observance.

The Newsboys' Club of New York City, one of the few uplift institutions which is really doing something for those who need it, has planned the erection of a \$75,000 home for the thousands of newsboys of the great city "Mugsey" McGraw's Giants and Frank Chance's Highlanders agreed, under the combined auspices of the newspapers of Greater New York, to give this most deserving charity a benefit game on a recent Sunday, which would surely have netted \$50,000. A moral man at once took out an injunction and stopped the game. Can you beat it?

EXTRAVAGANCE KEEPS UP
During the month of July, Canada's national debt increased by \$6,529,104. During the present fiscal year, the treasury of Canada has paid out to Mackenzie and Mann about \$6,000,000 as instalment on the \$15,000,000 presented to the Canadian Northern Railway by way of subsidies last session. Mr. Borden and his colleagues have used their powers in parliament to increase the debt of Canada by a clear gift to these railroad promoters which has already taken \$5 out of the pocket of every head of family in Canada.

The net debt of the Dominion was concerned, a free hand in Canada. The net debt of the Dominion at the end of July was \$298,069,675, Egypt, and France, so far as compared with \$291,540,573 at Great Britain was concerned, a the end of June. Expenditure on free hand in Morocco, came to be ordinary accounts for the four

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES LEDGERWOOD, late of the village of Cranmer in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late James Ledgerwood, deceased, who died on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1912, are required to send to John Proudfoot, at the post office Lacombe, or to the undersigned, Solicitor for the said John Proudfoot on or before the 26th day of September, 1913, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified, and that after that date the said John Proudfoot will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with the said John Proudfoot, the Executor of the said estate.

Dated at Lacombe this 6th day of August, 1913.

JOHN PROUDFOOT,
Executor of the estate of
James Ledgerwood, Deceased.

EDWIN H. JONES,
Solicitor for said Executor.

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Jewelry Auctioning Frauds

So many credulous people are being stung these days in cities like Calgary and Edmonton by fake jewelry auctions that the following article from The Canadian Jeweler may serve as a timely warning to some who have not yet bitten on the bare hook. Thousands of people from the rural districts all over the province have been taken in by these fakirs, and Lacombe district has come in for its share. Don't buy watches or other jewelry from a house that you don't know or from a traveling fakir. Your home jewelry store is the only place to buy jewelry. Following is the article quoted:

Reference has been made in former issues to the injury that is being done the legitimate jewelry trade, especially in the large centres, by the establishment of auction marts where trash of the poorest description is being disposed of to the credulous and unwary at prices far above its actual value. Not only are the goods of the lowest standard but in a great many cases, fraudulent claims are made to induce a purchase, the auctioneer lending himself liable to prosecution for obtaining money under false pretenses. It is satisfactory to know that steps are being taken to bring these people to justice. Prosecutions are now under way in Montreal, where a specialty is made of watches. But the auction rooms are all linked up together and the same force seems to be behind them all. The Daily Telegraph printed the following article recently which gives the modus operandi in clever fashion:

"And now, gentlemen," said the oily youth, leaning across the counter in a confidential manner, "I have something of especial value to offer you." He paused, and reached behind his back in a furtive manner, producing a glittering object, suspended on a glittering chain.

"Before I begin to receive bids for this splendid gold watch," said he, after a pause, "I must tell you something about it. On the face is stamped the words, 'Grand Trunk Pacific Special'. Do you realize what that means?"

The Grand Trunk Pacific, gentlemen, is the newest and most modern railway in Canada. It is being built by the government, and enormous sums are being spent to make this road the finest on the continent. Everything is high class.

"Like every other up-to-date road, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway provides its employees, that is the conductors and engineers, with watches in order that they may be on time. Railway trains, gentlemen, must be run to the second, and in order to do this properly the company must see that the employees have watches that will keep correct time.

"That, gentlemen, is the watch that I am offering you here today. This watch sells for forty-two dollars. That is the regular price. But owing to the fact that there was a large surplus which we obtained, we are able to put these watches up at auction."

The following editorial note accompanied the article:

Thousands of dollars are being drawn from the pockets of the unwary by fraudulent practices every week in this city.

One of the most flagrant methods is the "auction" game. In the present article The Daily Telegraph shows that there is deliberate and bare-faced fraud practised.

Thousands of watches worth more than two dollars at the most are being sold in these auction rooms at prices far above their real value, by virtue of false markings, which mislead the ignorant.

guarantees could you have? Now, gentlemen, how much am I offered?"

The stout, oily youth rises and holds the glittering watch before the crowd in the auction room. The bidding usually starts around three dollars. The watch is sold anywhere from three dollars up. Some go as high as twenty-five or higher.

And what is the truth? The watch has not a jewel in it. There are some pieces of red glass fastened in the back with shellac.

The stampings are all false.

The movement comes from Switzerland and costs about fifty cents. The case comes from Michigan, and costs in the neighborhood of a dollar and a half. The jobber in Montreal who handles the watches sells them to these "auctioneers" for two dollars each. Not a watch goes out of the auction room at less than three dollars.

It is fraud, nothing less.

During the last two years some half dozen of these men have been prosecuted by the government and convictions secured. It is expected that more prosecutions will be started immediately. The local jewellers, both the manufacturers and the retailers, feel that such sales as these hurt the trade immensely, giving it a bad name, as well as melting workingmen of their wages for trinkets of no value.

The auction rooms where these sales take place are scattered over the city, and most of them are on main thoroughfares. In the doorway stands a booster, selling out the fact that an auction is in progress. Inside, the shelves are crammed with an assortment of cheap jewelry and trinkets of every description.

That a brisk business is done beyond all doubt. The watches are imported in orders of one thousand, and one shipment of movements from Switzerland contained ten thousand of the frauds.

This means that thousands of dollars, the minimum might be placed at fifty thousand, were drawn into the pockets of the unscrupulous through the sale of these watches.

The chief bait of the auctioneer is that old bait, which always brings its fish, and which is labelled "getting something for nothing."

"Why," he says, in his insinuating voice, "my friend, you can sell this watch for three times what you give for it."

Yesterday afternoon he told a group of deck-hands that the proceeds of a sale by them; if they purchased a watch for four dollars and a half, would be more than they could earn in three months on shipboard.

But, if all that is said is true, the sale of the watches will not continue a great while now. A government inspector has visited several of the establishments and has seized several watches, to be used in prosecuting the case under the Criminal Code of the False Markings Act.

This, however, is one of the instances in which the public are being stupid sometimes. It is the credulous who lose the money, and sometimes the greedy fall for the temptation. There are many other instances of this kind in every large city. Be sure you are getting value for your money before you part with it.

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DESIRE OF WEST FOR INDUSTRIES

And the Opportunities All Over the Country Have Been and Still Are Inviting

One of the outstanding features of the wonderful development of the western half of the Dominion has been the great industrial progress which has gone on quietly. And there is everything to indicate that in the long run manufacturing will revolutionize conditions and result in a real transition in the entire west.

While grain growing will continue to be the greatest wealth producing factor of the west, it has long been apparent that the "one crop" policy is not the system which produces real and lasting prosperity. As the Canadian Miller and Cerealist says, mixed farming has been a splendid success, as the fine live stock now seen throughout the west indicates, and this success has led to the establishing of creameries and kindred industries. These have in turn made it apparent that practically any line of goods needed in the west can be manufactured, there as successfully as elsewhere.

The industrial development of the last three or four years has been simply phenomenal. Not very long ago, the sole topics of conversation in the west were "real estate" and "wheat". To-day "cheap power" is the subject under discussion everywhere. Everybody has become imbued with the feeling that the real and substantial growth of the centres of population depends mostly on industrial development. There is now a point in the west which is content to longer remain a simple trading post. Everywhere, the demand is for factories, for all are convinced that with the building of permanent towns prosperity must come to the surrounding agricultural districts.

Winnipeg secured cheap power about a year ago, and last year seventy new factories were established there. Medicine Hat has cheap power, and industrial concerns are rapidly multiplying in that city. The same is the case everywhere—industrial development is one of the headliners in the program of western progress. In the little city of Souris, Manitoba, there is a big factory where as fine office fixtures are turned out. Many similar factories can be turned out with any concern in America. At Red River, Alta., the most artistic ornamental iron work is being turned out in immense quantities, and factories are being established there to manufacture window glass and bottles. At other places, fire engines and farm machinery, and even automobiles are being made successfully, and great factories are working night and day turning out material of all kinds for building purposes.

With the great success made by these enterprises what must be the opportunities in the milling and grain business where the raw material is at the very door of the industry? The opportunities are simply phenomenal. There is room for the investment of millions in mills and elevators with the absolute assurance of splendid profits in legitimate business.

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Will You Hold a Sale this Fall

THE AUCTION SALE SEASON is fast approaching and all those who intend holding a sale must begin to get busy and make preparations if they want their sale to be the biggest success of the season. In order to do this it must be advertised. The Guardian Job Department is thoroughly equipped to render every assistance necessary to assure success.

Drop into the office next time you are in town and talk it over with us. We will be pleased to give you the benefit of our experience.

The Lacombe Guardian



THE CUSHMAN BINDER ENGINE

We have the agency for Lacombe District for the CUSHMAN GASOLINE ENGINES.

The 4-H.P. Cushman Engine is a 4 Cycle Engine and can be attached to any make of a binder. It can simply pull binders. Engine does the rest. This engine has the power for all general farm work such as Chopping, Sawing, Pumping, etc. and is a useful engine the year round.

Please keep in mind that we can make HARNESS to order as well as repair work on Harness.

We solicit your patronage and will do our best to please

H. L. BROWN

The Pioneer Meat Market

COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

Lacombe Wholesale Liquor House

A large stock of the very best of everything in the wholesale liquor line.

F. L. SMITH, Ltd.

SNAPS

At the New and 2nd Hand Store

Bankrupt stock of Guns and

Shells.

New Shot Guns from \$9 up.

\$1000 Black and Stainless

Bushels 50c per box; \$5.50 for case of 500.

\$45 Dresser and Stand-\$20.

\$45 Dresser and Stand-\$15.

1 Centimental Book Case and

Writing Desk-\$13.

\$65 Cleveland Coaster Brake

Bicycle-\$25.

\$18 Extension Table-\$12.

\$18 Fall Overcast-\$10.

8 Climax Peninsular Ranges at

wholesale.

4 good Sewing Machines at a

bargain.

Gent's Clothing, Boots and

Shoes; Children's Clothing,

Beds, Springs and Mattresses

Phonographs and Records.

Give me a call; I can

deliver the goods.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

TAYLOR Boarding House

A clean home-like House with home comforts

One minute walk from Depot

Dining Room equal to the Best

\$1.25 per Day \$6 per Week

Mrs. J. TAYLOR, Prop.

SAM LOUIE'S LAUNDRY

Work called for and delivered
All work guaranteed.
Prices right

Railway St., Opp. Depot

for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within one mile of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along his homestead. Price \$300 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside on the homestead or pre-empt six months in each of three years. A homesteader may pay entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres each.

A homesteader who has obtained his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside on the homestead a each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Homestead Regulation

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Subagency

THE LEADING STORE

Have a Look at the New Fall Styles

A greater and better showing than ever
in the fashionable styles for Fall Wear

Ladies' New Coats



This season's Coats are sure beauties and the many customers who have seen them are delighted with the styles. Our assortment includes the new **Curl Cloths**, **Blanket Cloths**, **Chinchillas** and **Tweeds**, made in the new three-quarter cutaway, as well as the full length heavy ulster.

Priced from **\$10 to \$25**

Misses and Childrens Coats

Our stock of Misses and Children's Fall Coats can't be equalled for quality and price.

Dress Goods, Silks, and Velvets

You will find in our Dress Goods department the very newest weaves and patterns that you will see anywhere.

Dress Goods and Suitings in Tweeds, Broadcloths, Serges and Bedford Cords.

More New Velvets

In Corded Moire and Plain, in this season's newest shades.

Silks

A wide choice of Silks in Messaline, Paillette and fancy weaves. 36 inch Paillette Silks all colors regular **\$1.25 value \$1.00 a yd.**

New Fall Styles in Boots

Our Ladies' Boots and Shoes for fall wear comprise a very large assortment in Gun Metal, Vici Kid and Patent Leathers, made on the very newest lasts in Buttoned, Laced, Pumps and Oxfords.



Misses' and Children's

Our Misses' and Children's Shoes are made to stand the wear, as well as having a style to them that gives a child's feet a neat appearance.

Special Values in Staple Dry Goods

A. M. Campbell, Lacombe, Alta.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

One of the Oldest Banks in Canada

Capital and Reserve funds over **\$13,500,000**

195 branches in Canada. Savings Bank department at each branch.

Interest paid at highest current rates. One Dollar opens an account.

LACOMBE BRANCH

W. A. SHIELDS, Mgr.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

Local Jottings

Mrs. J. M. Southward arrived from England last week.

The ice cream season is holding on longer this year than for many years.

For the choicest candies, made in Lacombe, go to the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

Miss Nettie Ross, who has spent the past six weeks visiting at points on the coast, returned home Friday last.

BIRTHS

Saunders—At Lacombe, on Saturday, August 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Ab. Saunders, a daughter.

Patstone—At Lacombe, on Sunday August 17, to Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Patstone, a son.

Johnson—At Lacombe, on Tuesday August 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Johnson, a son.

Elliott—At Pleasant Valley, on Sunday, August 24, to Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott, a son.

brought before Justices of the Peace Carruthers and Switzer who assessed him \$50 and costs for supplying liquor to Indians. One Indian was also fined \$10 and costs, a breed \$2.50 and costs, and another breed \$1 and costs, for being drunk.

Children should not wear glasses of course unless they have to.

Sometimes they are needed for a time and can be done without a little later.

We have special apparatus for examining children's eyes by means of looking into the by a light.

If glasses are not needed we will be glad to tell you so.

JOHN BULGER

Jeweler

Phone 55 Lacombe

THE FAMOUS PLYMOUTH TWINE

PURE MANILLA

For one more week will be sold at the Leading Store for the following prices:

550 ft. to the lb., per lb. 1½.
600 ft. to the lb., per lb. 1½.



A. M. CAMPBELL

For Sale Exclusively

BY
Wilson & Mortimer

100 acres near Gull Lake and 16 miles from Ponoka, unimproved. Price \$1670, cash.

100 acres 1 mile from Ponoka, all fenced, well and creek, 20 acres cultivated, good house, small stable. Price \$2,300. Terms \$600 cash and balance arranged.

Small house and 4 lots in Lacombe for sale or trade.

Cottages and lots for sale at Manhattan Beach, Gull Lake, good terms.

Small cottage, lot with good sandy beach at Brownlow's Landing, Gull Lake, price \$325. Terms.

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness, Live Stock and Hail Insurance.

We represent the Northern Trust, Royal Trust and Standard Trust Companies.

We have Thoroughbred Horses to exchange for farm land.

WILSON & MORTIMER

Phone 122 RAILWAY Bldg. LACOMBE

SEE
Our Complete Set of New Fall and Winter
Overcoating, Suiting and Trousering
samples of STYLE - CRAFT Goods. We will be pleased to show them any time.

Repairing - Cleaning - Pressing
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EDWIN H. JONES

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